

# **Sample of Cover and Selected Pages**

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**Making Difficult Words Easy**

**Code Reader Books provide codes with “sound keys” to help read difficult words.** For example, a word that may be difficult to read is “unicorn,” so it might be followed by a code like this: unicorn (*YOO-nih-korn*). By providing codes with phonetic sound keys, Code Reader Books make reading easier and more enjoyable.

**Examples of Code Reader™ Keys**

Long a sound (as in make):

**a** (*with a silent e*) or **ay**

Examples: able (*AY-bul*); break (*brake*)

Short i sound (as in sit): **i** or **ih**

Examples: myth (*mith*); mission (*MIH-shun*)

Long i sound (as in by):

**i** (*with a silent e*) or **y**

Examples: might (*mite*); bicycle (*BY-sih-kul*)

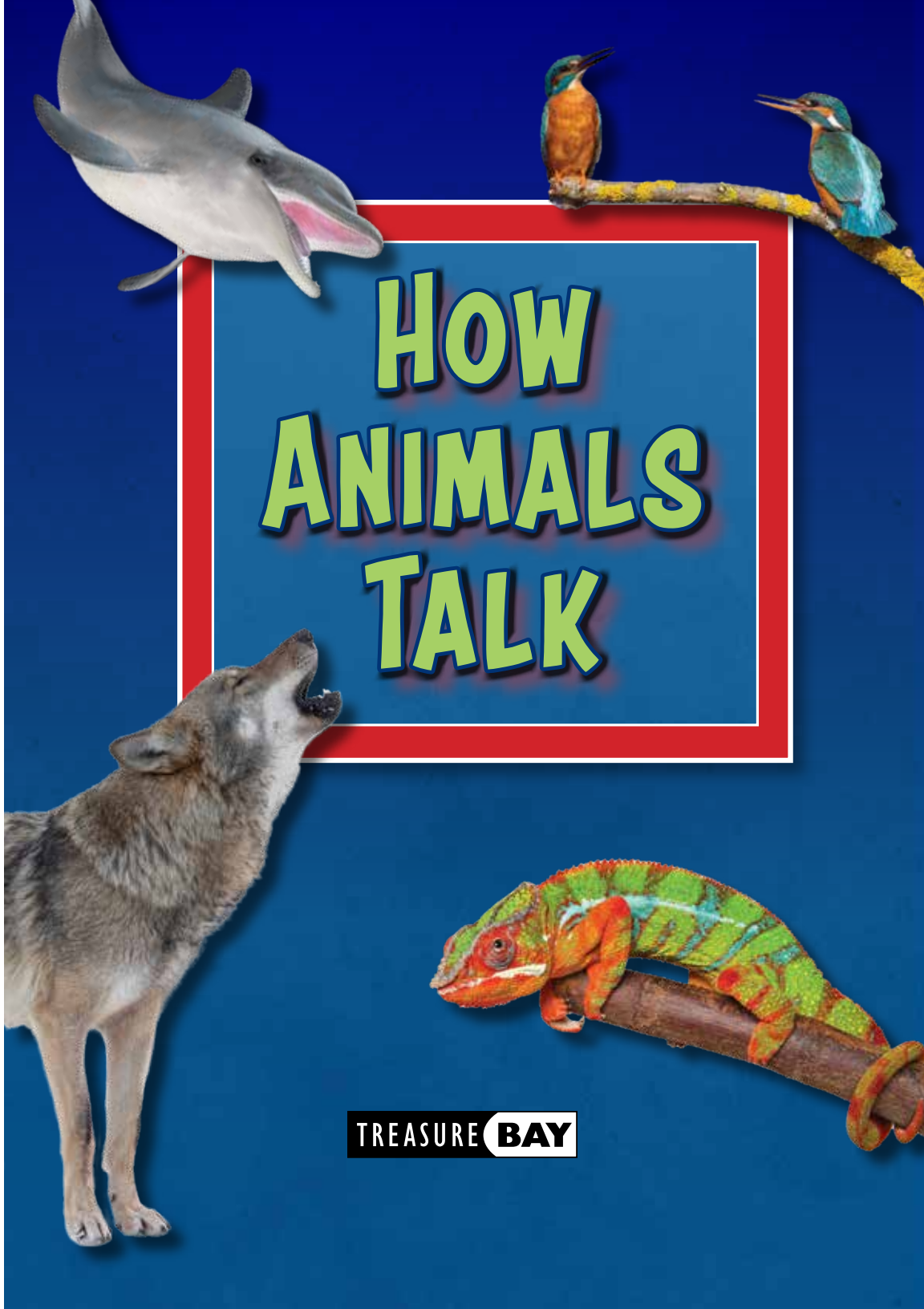
Keys for the long o sound (as in hope):

**o** (*with a silent e*) or **oh**

Examples: molten (*MOLE-ten*); ocean (*OH-shen*)

**Codes use dashes between syllables (*SIH-luh-buls*), and stressed syllables have capital letters.**

To see more Code Reader sound keys, see page 44.



# HOW ANIMALS TALK

TREASURE **BAY**

# How Animals Talk

## A Code Reader™ Chapter Book Blue Series

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Patent Pending. Code Reader books are designed using an innovative  
system of methods to create and include phonetic codes to enhance the  
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# 1

# DO ANIMALS TALK? (TAWK)



Have you ever thought about the many ways animals communicate (*kuh-MYOO-nih-kate*)? Have you ever wondered what an animal is saying when they make a noise or make certain (*SUR-ten*) movements?



Animals may not be able to talk using (*YOO-zing*) words, but animals have lots of ways to communicate or “talk” with each other.



In this book, you will learn (*lurn*) about some of the ways animals speak to each other.



Some you might already know, while others might surprise you! Some animals make noises. Others give signs (*SINE-z*) that other animals can see, while others use touch (*tuch*) as a way to communicate.

# 2

## TALKING WITH SOUNDS

Animals use sounds like howls, barks, or chirps to communicate, or speak, with each other.



RIBBIT

Some sounds are very loud and are heard over long distances (*DIS-stan-sez*). Others are quiet and only heard by animals that are close by.



WOOF

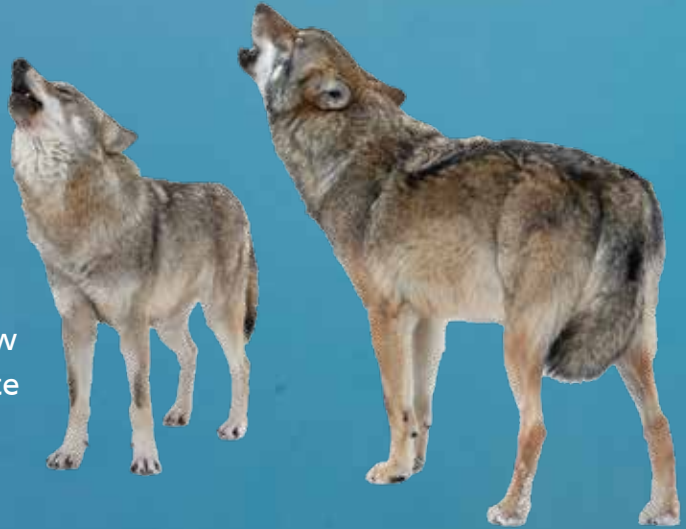
Some sounds act as warnings to other animals in a group that a predator (*PREH-duh-tur*) is close by. Others are used to attract mates, give a warning to other animals to stay away, or defend their territory (*TARE-ih-tor-ree*).





# WOLVES

One way that wolves (*wulvz*) communicate is through (*throo*) sounds. Howling is one example of how wolves communicate with each other.



A wolf might howl to get other wolves to return to the pack, to warn other wolves of danger (*DANE-ger*), to locate (*LOH-kate*) each other while hunting, or even to celebrate. Wolves might whine to show they are anxious (*ANG-chus*) or whimper to show they want to be friendly.

If a wolf growls, it is a warning. The wolf wants to be seen as a threat (*thret*). The wolf may be saying it will attack to defend itself, other wolves, or its territory.



# BIRDS



Most birds communicate using sounds called call notes.



Birds use different call notes to speak with each other. Just like you might use a different tone of voice (*voys*) to show others you are excited or scared, birds use different call notes.



Call notes also sound different depending on the type (*tipe*) of bird. A sparrow's call notes sound like chirping, but a larger bird's call notes sound like squawks (*skwawks*).

A baby bird will chirp for its mother to return to the nest with food. A mockingbird might squawk at a bird that is too close to its nest.



Birds communicate to warn about danger, to signal to certain members of their flock or group (*group*), or to let other birds know where to find food and water.

Birds pass down their sounds to their babies by singing or using call notes. The baby birds learn how to communicate with other birds by repeating those sounds.



# BATS

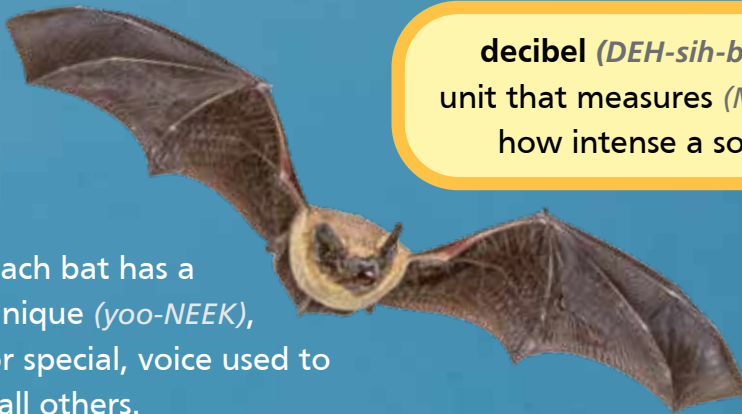


Bats communicate with each other by screeching, chirping, and singing. However, most of their sounds are not heard by humans (*HYOO-menz*) because they are made at a very high frequency (*FREE-kwen-see*), or pitch.

Bat calls can be as loud as 137 **decibels** (*DEH-sih-bulz*)! Fireworks exploding or an airplane taking off are also at that level. Bats are LOUD, but humans can barely hear them!

**decibel** (*DEH-sih-bul*): the unit that measures (*MEH-zhurs*) how intense a sound is

Each bat has a unique (*yoo-NEEK*), or special, voice used to call others.

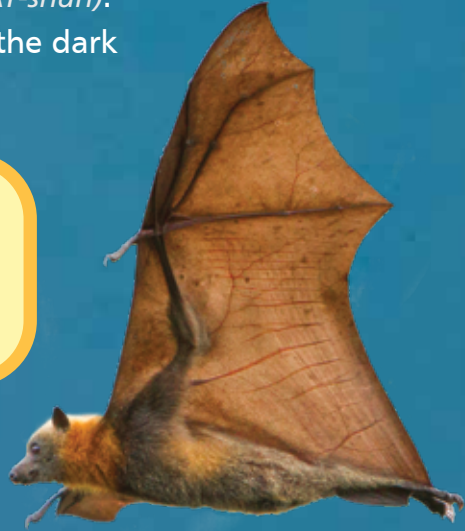




Bats live in large groups, sometimes with thousands of other bats. Having their own voices helps them know who else is in the group, figure (*FIG-yur*) out where their family is, and guide (*gide*) their young.

Bats use **echolocation** (*eh-coh-loh-KAY-shun*). This helps them to find their way in the dark and find flying insects to eat.

**echolocation** (*eh-koh-loh-KAY-shun*): using the echoes from sound waves bouncing off of objects to find where something is



Since most bats are **nocturnal** (*nok-TUR-nul*), echolocation helps them know what is out there in the darkness.

**nocturnal** (*nok-TUR-nul*): active or awake at night

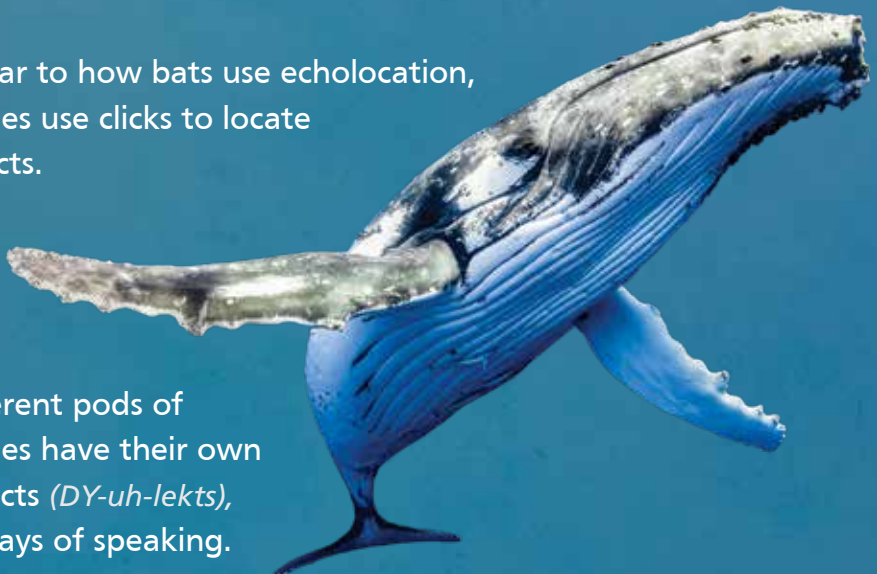
# WHALES

Whales are talkative (*TAWK-uh-tiv*) animals. In their pods, or groups, they use different noises—like clicks, squeaks, whistles (*WIH-suls*), and songs—to communicate with each other.



The male humpback whale can sing a song that is 30 minutes (*MIN-its*) long and repeat it for hours. They sing to attract mates, while eating, and when moving to other areas.

Similar to how bats use echolocation, whales use clicks to locate objects.



Different pods of whales have their own dialects (*DY-uh-lekts*), or ways of speaking.